

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 803.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1803.

[Vol. XV.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

## VALUABLE MEDICINES, + / AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the **PATENT MEDICINES** hitherto in the hands of **Messrs. MACRAE & POYER**, will in future be sold by **Messrs. NATHANIEL HART, only**, in Lexington, messrs. M. & P. having relinquished the agency in his favor. All the copies of the following are received from **LEE & Co. Baltimore**.

**DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.**  
A sovereign remedy for Colds, obdurate Coughs, Affluents, sore Throats and approaching Consumption. To Parents who have Children afflicted with the HOOP-ING COUGH.

This discovery is of the highest magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that the aged and infirm are in taking it.

## INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the Cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred had occasion to take more than one, numbers not half a bottle.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry C. Soper, Kent County, Delaware.

"I have given the ague drops to a number of patients who fall, and with constant success; in some obdurate cases they acted like a charm, the disease yielding in a day or two to this remedy, after resisting the bark for months, and when they had been thrown in the largest doses."

## TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

**DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.**

For corns, speedily removing their root and branch without giving pain.

**DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.**

To be recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from disordered digestion—juvenile indigestion—weakness in climate unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other disordered temperance—the habitual or excessive use of mercury—the disease peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad habits, &c. &c.

And it is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely infallible in the cure of Violent cramps in the stomach and bowels, Nervous disorders, Confusions, Indigestion, Loss of spirits, Melancholy, Loss of appetite, Laxations, Discharges of the blood, Lavatory emulsions, Hysterical affections, Obdurate gleet, Inward weakness, Fluor albus, &c.

The principal object of this remedy is in the stomach, reducing the oblique position and sending forth from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without endangering its bracing without stimulating too violently the nervous system; it strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone, and restores the nutrition which immoderate exertions have destroyed and whole lost had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obduracy of disease has brought on a general impairment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or could could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

## HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for rheumatism, gout, palsy, spasms, and bruises, white swellings, old sores, and relaxation, numbness and weakness of the joints, stiffness of the neck, pains of the side, head ache, swollen legs, frozen limbs, and every kind of complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chapped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet or damp on the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold and windy complaints in the chest and bowels, dyspepsia, and other spasmodic affections. The tincture of mustard, and daily experience sufficiently prove the superiority of the above medicines over all others, in the cure of the malady which we have enumerated.

Letter from Dr. Wetherburn, Wm. county, Virg. October 7, 1801.

Gentlemen, I am obliged to you for the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of which kind I had been afflicted for a long time, and which had baffled every art in *Materia Medica*, and every mode of treatment, received into practice for the cure of this obdurate disease).

If you think this letter may be useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

P. WETHERBURN.

Messrs. R. Lee & Co.

## DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its noxious secretions, to restore and amend the appetite to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing bilious coliciveness—flatulency at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

## PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe is its invaluable efficacy, perfectly innocent and safe, from corrosive and repellant minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory eruptions, scurf, tetters, ring worms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, render the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

**DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.**

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accidental deflections of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently beset the small pox, measles and fevers & wonderfully strengthening the weak eyes. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues when nearly deprived of sight.

## THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation cleanses and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that a crimsonous filth and foulness, which would to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

## THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

It is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

## THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of all kinds of Head Ache.

## FOR THE CURE OF VENEREAL COMPLAINTS.

The patent Indian Vegetable Specific, prepared by Dr. Leroux.

## CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

## HAMILTON'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Description of worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tape, or large round worm, the Ascarides, or short flat white worms, the Ascariides, or fine thread worms, and the Pinworms, or tape worms, called from their resemblance to tape. This is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disordered bowels, especially in the morning, excessive and greasy stools, itching in the nose and about the face—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes pectoration or speech—stirring and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, loss of sleep, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs with looseness of spirits—low fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges*, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, acts in certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, with removing whatever it may be, and the bowels, and especially the humor from whence worms, and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance and agreeable taste.

As upwards one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, and of every age, have received benefit from this extraordinary medicine, a multitude of certificates of curateness may be found, in addition to those already published.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in each case.

Letter from Mr. Benj. Williams, No. 55, Baltimore Street, two doors above South Gay Street.

Gentlemen,

I have been six years of age, who for four years past has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in the summer; frequently afflicted with a alarming convulsion fits, the whole of the last frame waiting fast, his breath became fixed, an almost constant itching of the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore was successively procured. Each of these gentlemen in their turn declared worms to be the cause of his disorder, and exhorted their skill in attempts to expel them, pink root, castor oil, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least effect. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours. I had frequently heard of your *Worm Destroying Lozenges*, but like many others, did not think highly of it as a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. Moor) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make a trial of them. I accordingly gave my son a dose, agreeable to directions, which soon expelled the worms, some of them about 12 inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worm appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

Benj. Williams.

Messrs. R. Lee & Co.

## THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or of infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

## CAUTION.

Those who value their Money and their health, and wish to procure the Genuine Medicines, will apply only as above.

## A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

On January 1, 1802, the **MAMMOTH CHEESE**, was presented to the President: Accompanied with the following address: The address of the Inhabitants of the town of Cheshire, Berkshire county, Massachusetts; to **THOMAS JEFFERSON**, President of the United States of America.

## THE GREATEST CHEESE IN AMERICA, FOR THE GREATEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING we live remote from the seat of national government, and in an extreme part of our own state; yet we humbly claim the right of judging for ourselves.

Our attachment to the national Constitution, is strong and indissoluble. We consider it a description of those Powers, which the people have submitted to their Magistrates, to be exercised for definite purposes, and not a charter of favors, granted by a sovereign to his subjects. Among its beautiful features, the right of suffrage, to correct all abuses—The prohibition of religious tests, to prevent all hierarchy—The means of amendment, which it contains within itself, to remove defects as fast as they are discovered, appear the most prominent. But for several years past, our apprehension has been that the genius of the government was not attended to in sundry cases; and that the administration bordered upon monarchy: Our joy, of course must have been great on your election to the first office in the nation: having had good evidence, from your announced sentiments & uniform conduct, that it would be your strife and glory to turn back the government, to its virgin purity. The truth is great! The task is arduous! But we console ourselves that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, who raises up men to achieve great events, has raised up a JEFFERSON for this critical day, to defend Republicanism and baffle all the arts of Aristocracy.

This nation, which is innocent and mild, acts in certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, with removing whatever it may be, and the bowels, and especially the humor from whence worms, and many fatal disorders proceed.

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Benj. Williams.

Messrs. R. Lee & Co.

## The PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

To Messrs. Daniel Brown, Hezekiah Mason, Jonathan Richardson, John Waterman and John Wells, jun. a committee of the town of Cheshire, in Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN, I CONCUR with you in the sentiments expressed in your kind address, on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Cheshire, that the Constitution of the United States is a charter of authorities & duties, not a charter of rights to its officers; and among its most precious provisions are the right of suffrage, the prohibition of religious tests, and its means of peaceable amendment. Nothing enforces the duration of this fair fabric of government so effectually as the due sense entertained by the body of our citizens, of the value of these principles and their care to preserve them.

I receive with particular pleasure the testimony of good will which your citizens have been pleased to charge you for me; it presents an extraordinary proof of the skill with which these domestic arts, which contribute so much to our daily comfort, are practiced by them, and particularly by that portion of them most interesting to the affections, the care, and the happiness of man.

To myself this mark of esteem from freeborn farmers, employed personally in the useful labors of life is peculiarly grateful, having no wish but to preserve to them the fruits of their labour, their sense of this truth will be my highest reward.

I pray you, gentlemen, to make my thanks for their favor acceptable to them, and be assured yourselves of my high respect and esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Jan. 1, 1802.

The Agents have been highly gratified with the simple plainness with which they have been received in the presenting of the CHEESE; which they conceive to be the dignity of Republicanism: and take this opportunity of acknowledging the polite usage they have received from men of public spirit, thro' the whole line of removals, from Cheshire to Washington.

## CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 8, 1802.

### DEBATE

On Mr. Breckenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

After Mr. Breckenridge had closed his remarks, a considerable pause ensued—the president read the resolution, and enquired if the house was ready for the question.

Mr. Olcott of N. Hampshire, thought the subject of so much importance as to merit further consideration, and moved a postponement of the question.

Mr. Cooke of Tennessee, expel that gentlemen opposed to the resolution would come forward with their arguments against it. If they had no arguments to offer, he thought his friend from Kentucky had brought forward reasons that must convince the house of the propriety of the repeal.

Mr. Dayton from N. Jersey trusted that it was not the disposition of the mover to press a decision to day. He hoped the motion for postponement would be withdrawn; which was accordingly done.

Mr. Jona. Mason of Massachusetts, thought this one of the most important questions that ever came before a legislature—that for the last twenty-four years, no people on earth had been so much in the habit of forming systems of government as the United States. Nor had any people been so fortunate for cool and correct deliberations, as is evident from the constitutions they had formed.—The principal reasons he urged against the resolution were, that by the constitution the judges are to hold their appointments during good behavior; are therefore independent of the legislature, as well as the executive; and that to repeal the judiciary law would be a direct violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Wright from Maryland admitted the importance of the subject. He pre-



fumed that if a repeal of the law in question was constitutional, there could be no doubt from the documents on their table of its expediency—and if the constitution vetoed the legislature with a power over the subject of the reformation, then should a law which had been the effect of a flux of passion be repealed by a reflux of reason. He observed, the law had reduced the judges of the supreme court from 6 to 5, had annihilated two districts—that the very gentlemen who opposed the repeal of this law had voted for these measures. Thus it appeared, that tho' the constitution justified the measure then it prohibited it now.

Believing the judiciary law of the last session had arisen from a disposition to provide for the warm friends of the existing administration; believing that great inconveniences had arisen under it; believing its expense to be oppressive; and believing that if one legislature had a right to pass it, another legislature had the same right to repeal it; he trusted that, however a preceding legislature might have been governed by passion, the present legislature would, by repealing it, show that they were governed by reason.

Mr. Morris of New-York, Mr. President, I am very unfortunate, that the arguments in favor of the motion have confirmed my opinion, that the law to which it refers ought not to be repealed. The honorable mover has rested his proposition on two grounds.

1st. That the judiciary law passed last session is unnecessary, and

2dly. That we have a right to repeal it and ought to exercise that right.

The numerical mode of argument, made use of to prove this, is perfectly novel, and commands my tribute of admiration. This is the first time I ever heard the utility of courts of justice estimated by the number of suits carried before them. I have read that a celebrated monarch of England, the Great Alfred, had enacted such laws, established such tribunals, and organized such a system of police, that a purse of gold might be hung upon the highway without any danger of being taken. Had the honorable gentleman from Kentucky existed in those days, he would perhaps have attempted to convince old Alfred, that what he considered as the glory of his reign, was its greatest evil. For by taking the unfrequency of crimes as a proof that tribunals were unnecessary, and thus boldly substituting effect for cause, the gentleman might demonstrate the inutility of any institution by a system of reasoning the most fallacious.

But, Sir, if with that poor measure of ability which has pleased God to give me I march on that ground which I have been accustomed to deem solid, I should say that in so far as the terror of our judicial institutions prevented the perpetration of crimes, in that same degree are those institutions useful.—This would be my mode of reasoning, but for the wonderful discovery made by the honorable mover of the reformation.

We have been told of the great expense of the judiciary—that it amounted to 137,000 dollars. And thus attributing the whole expense of the establishment to this particular law, it has been assumed in argument that to repeal the law would be to save 137,000 dollars. If the other arithmetical arguments of the gentleman were equally incorrect, his inferences will be entitled to but little attention.

Of this sum, it appears from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury that 45,000 dollars are for the contingent expenses of juries, witnesses, &c. which serves in some measure to show that it is expected much business will be actually done.

The expense arising under this law, that it is proposed to repeal amounts to 30,000 dollars, exclusive of 15,000 dollars estimated for contingent expenses, making together 45,000 dollars. But let us not limit the allowance; throw in a few thousands more, and let the whole be stated at 51,000 apportion this sum among the people of the United States according to the census lately taken, and you will find that each individual will pay just one cent. And for this insignificant saving of a cent a man, we are called upon to give up all that is valuable to a nation.

One of the great purposes of a government is to secure the people from foreign invasion. To be ready to repel such invasion requires a great revenue and many officers become necessary to collect it. Such an invasion, however, may or may not take place. If judge from certain documents laid before us, those who administer our affairs have but little apprehension of that event. If then there be little or no such danger, or if the people be sufficiently secured against it, what else have they a right to ask for in return for their money expended in the support of government? They have a right to ask for the protection of the law in proper

courts of justice, to secure the weak against the strong, the poor against the rich, the oppressed against the oppressor. And is this little which they ask, to be denied? Are the means by which the injured can obtain redress, to be curtailed and diminished? Much may be feared from armies.—They may turn their swords against our own bosoms, they may elevate a chief to despotic power. But what danger is to be apprehended from an army of judges.

Gentlemen say, recur to the ancient system. What is that system? Six judges of the supreme court to ride the circuits of America twice a year, and sit twice a year at the seat of government. Without enquiring into the accuracy of a statement made by the gentleman respecting the courts of England in which, I apprehend, he will find himself deceived; let me ask what would be the effects of the old system here. Call an eye over the extent of our country, and a moment's consideration will show, that the first magistrate in selecting a character for the bench, must seek less the learning of a judge than the agility of a post-boy. Can it be possible, that men advanced in years, for such alone can have the maturity of judgment fitting for the office, that men educated in the cloister, men who from their habits of life must have more strength of mind than of body; is it I say possible, that such men can be running from one end of the continent to the other? Or if they could, can they find time to hear and decide causes? I have been told by men of eminence on the bench, that they could not hold their offices under the old arrangement.

What is the present system? You have added to the old judges seven districts, and sixteen circuit judges. What will be the effect of the desired repeal? Will it not be a declaration to the remaining judges that they hold their offices subject to your will and pleasure? And what will be the result of this? It will be that the check established by the constitution, wished for by the people, and necessary in every contemplation of common sense is destroyed. It had been said, and truly too, that governments are made to provide against the follies and vices of men. For to suppose that governments rest upon reason, is a pitiful fallacy. If mankind were reasonable they would want no government. Hence checks are required in the distribution of power among those who are to exercise it for the benefit of the people. Did the people of America vest all powers in the legislature? No. They had vested in the legislature a check intended to be efficient; a check of the first necessity, to prevent an invasion of the constitution by unconstitutional laws, a check which might prevent any faction from intimidating or annihilating the tribunals themselves.

On this ground, said Mr. Morris I stand to assert the victory meditated over the constitution of my country; a victory meditated by those who wish to prostrate the constitution for the furtherance of their own ambitious views. Not of him who had recommended this measure, nor of those who urge it; for on his unrighteousness and their uprightness I have the fullest reliance; but of those in the back ground, who have farther and higher objects.—These troops that protect the outworks are to be first dismissed. Those posts which present the strongest barriers are first to be taken, and then the constitution becomes an easy prey.

Let us then, secondly, consider whether we have constitutionally a power to repeal this law. (Here Mr. Morris quoted the 3d art. and first section of the constitution.) I have heard a verbal criticism about the words *shall* and *may*, which appeared the more unnecessary to me, as the same word, *shall*, is applied to both members of the section.—For it says "the judicial power &c. shall be vested in one supreme court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."—The legislature, therefore, had without doubt the right of determining in the first instance, what inferior courts should be established; but when established the words are imperative, a part of the judicial power shall vest in them.—And "the judges shall hold their offices during good behaviour."—"They shall receive a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." Therefore, whether the remarks be applied to the tenure of the office, or the quantum of compensation, the constitution is equally imperative. After this exposition, gentlemen are welcome to any advantage to be derived from the criticism on *shall* and *may*.

But another criticism, which, but for its serious effects, I would call pleasant, has been made; the amount of which is, you shall not take the man from the office, but you may take the office from the man; you shall not drown him but you may sink his boat under him; you shall

not put him to death, but you may take away his life. The constitution secures to a judge his office, says he shall hold it, that is, it shall not be taken from him during good behaviour; the legislature shall not diminish, though their bounty may increase his salary; the constitution provides perfectly for the inviolability of this tenure; but yet we may destroy the office which we cannot take away, as if the destruction of the office would not as effectually deprive him of it as the grant to another person. It is admitted that no power derived from the constitution can deprive him of the office, and yet it is contended that by repeal of the law that office may be destroyed. Is not this absurd? It has been said, that whatever one legislature can do another can undo; because no legislature can bind its successor, and therefore that whatever we make we can destroy.—This I deny on the ground of reason, and on that of the constitution. What can a man destroy his own children? Can you annul your own compact? Can you annihilate the national debt? When you have by law created a political existence, can you by repealing the law, dissolve the corporation you had made? When by your laws you give to an individual any right whatever, can you by a subsequent law rightfully take it away? No. When you make a compact you are bound by it. When you make a promise you must perform it. Establish the contrary doctrine and what follows? The whim of the moment becomes the law of the land; your country will be looked upon as a den of robbers; every honest man will fly your shores. Who will trust you, when you are the first to violate your own contract? The position, therefore, that the legislature may rightfully repeal every law made by a preceding legislature, when, tested by reason, is untrue; and it is equally untrue when compared with the precepts of the constitution; for what does the constitution say? "You shall make no *ex post facto* law."—Is not this an *ex post facto* law?

Gentlemen say the system of the last session is mere theory. For argument sake it shall be granted; and what then is the language of reason? Try it, put it to the test of experience. What respect can the people have for a legislature that without reflection meets but to undo the acts of its predecessors. Is it prudent, is it decent, even if the law were unwise, to see to commit our reputation and *their's*? Is it not highly dangerous to call upon the people to decide which of us are fools; for one of us must be.

And what would be the effect on the injured man who seeks redress in a court of justice, and whom, by this repeal you shall have deprived of his right? You have fished him a miserable cent, and you have perhaps utterly ruined him.

But the honorable mover of this reformation has told us, not only what is, but what is to be. He has told us not only that suits have decreased but that they will decrease, and, relying on his preconception, informs us that the internal taxes, will be repealed; and grounds the expediency of repealing the judiciary law on the annihilation of these taxes. Thus taking for granted the non-existence of a taxation, and the consequent cessation of suits under it; the inutility of the judicial establishment. And when he has carried his present point, and broke down the judiciary system, he will tell us perhaps that we may as well repeal the internal taxes because we have no judges to enforce the collection of them.

But what will be the effect of these repeals, and of all these dismissals from office? I impeach not the motives of gentlemen who advocate this measure. In my heart I believe them to be upright. But they see not the consequences.—We are told the states want, and ought to have more power. We are told, that they are the legitimate sources from which the citizen is to derive protection.—Their judges are, I suppose, to enforce our laws—Judges appointed by state authority, supported by state salary, and looking for promotion to state influence, or dependent upon state party. There are some honorable gentlemen now present, who sat in the Convention which formed this constitution. I appeal their recollection, have they not seen the time when the fate of America was suspended by a hair; my life for it, if another Convention be assembled they will part without doing any thing.—Never in the flow of time was there a moment so propitious, as that in which the Convention assembled. The States had been convinced by melancholy experience how inadequate they were to the management of our national concerns. The passions of the people were lulled to sleep—state pride flumbeled the constitution was promulgated—and then it awoke;

and opposition was formed—but it was vain. The people of America bound the states down by this compact.

One great provision of the constitution, a provision that exhibited the sublime spectacle of a great state bowing before the tribunal of justice, is gone! Another great bulwark is now to be removed. You are told you must look to the states for protection; your internal revenues are to be swept away; your sole reliance must rest upon commercial duties.—In this reliance you will be deceived. But what is to be the effect of all these changes? I am afraid to say—I will leave it to the feelings and confidences of gentlemen. But remember, the moment this union is dissolved, we shall no longer be governed by votes.

Examine the annals of history, look into the records of time, see what has been the ruin of every republic? The vile love of *popularity*. Why are we here? To save the people from their greatest enemy; to save them from themselves. What caused the ruin of the republics of Greece and Rome? Demagogues, who by flattery gained the aid of the populace to establish despotism. But if you will shut your eyes to the light of history, and your ears to the voice of experience—see at least what has happened in your own times. In 1789, it was no longer a doubt with enlightened statesmen, what would be the event of the French revolution; before the first of January 1790, the only question was who would become the despot, the word liberty, indeed from that day to this, had been sounded in our ears, but never had any real existence; there is nothing left but the word.

We are now about to violate the constitution. Once touch it with unallowable hands, sacrifice but one of its provisions, and we are gone. We commit the fate of America to the mercy of time and chance.

I hope the honorable gentleman from Maryland will pardon me, if from the section of the law which he has cited, I deduce an inference diametrically opposite to that for which he has contended. He has told us, that the last congress in reducing the judges of the supreme court from six to five, have exercised the right which is now to be used, and made a legislative construction of this clause in the constitution. But look at the law. It declares, that this reduction shall not be made until by death or resignation only five judges shall remain. Thus in the very moment when they express the opinion, that five judges are sufficient, they acknowledge their incompetency to remove the sixth judge, and thereby make the legislative declaration, that they had not the right now contended for.

(Mr. Morris here noticed some other remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. Wright, on the construction of the constitution. But as they are substantially comprised in the preceding statement, we omit them.)

He concluded by recapitulating his arguments. A contract, said he, is made between the government and the judge.—The president appoints.—The legislature fixes his salary.—He accepts the office. The contract is complete. He is then under the protection of the constitution, which neither the president nor congress can infringe. The contract is a solemn one. Can you violate it? If you can, you may throw this constitution into the flames.—It is gone, it is dead.

Lexington, February 5.

We had no Southern Mail on Friday last, nor any Eastern Mail yesterday.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Just received, now opening And For Sale at the STORE of JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Feb. 3d, 1802.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Danville, K. which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.—Jan. 1, 1802, A—Elizabeth Anderson, Mercer co., C—Sarah Couts, Dick's river, Garrard county, B—Benj. W. Casey, D. Clk. Mercer county.

D—J. Davis, near Danville; Sarah Donegry, Mercer county, nine miles from Danville, care of Jonathan Luney, Archibald Duncan in Kentucky near Danville, care of Mr. Ready.

E—Eliab Freeman, Ky. Dick's river, Garrard co., near Danville.

F—Thomas Huff, near Danville.

M—James M. Nite, Madison co., K.

R—Michael Reed, Lincoln county, Danville.

W—George Wall, living in Danville K.

JOS. HERTICH, P. M.



THE President and Directors of the Kentucky insurance company, think it their duty to inform their fellow citizens and the public in general, that they are now organized, and ready to receive proposals to insure vessels or boats of every description, on their voyages up or down the Western waters, or at sea. Application may be made, at their office in Lexington, accompanied with declaration of the shipper and certificate containing the name, burthen, dimensions and the goodfess of the said vessel or boat, their being well found for the intended voyage, the bill of lading or manifest of the cargo, the port from which they sail and place of destination. Further information may be had at their office.

Lexington, 1st February, 1802.

#### NOTICE.

THE partnership of Peter January & William Bealer, under the firm of Peter January & Co. was by mutual consent dissolved on the 20th ult. such persons as are indebted to said partnership, are requested to pay the same to Peter January, and those persons to whom the firm is indebted, are also requested to call upon him for the settlement and discharge of their respective accounts.

Peter January, Wm. Bealer.

January 31, 1801.

#### PETER JANUARY

TAKES this method of returning his Thanks to the public, for the encouragement he has met with in the prosecution of the business of Rope-making, and solicits a continuance of their favors. It shall be his study to merit the attention of such as may have any demands for this manufactory. Orders shall be punctually and carefully complied with and forwarded, as he shall prosecute the business in all its various branches.

P. January.

January 25th, 1802.

LEFT the subscriber living in Henry county, on the Ash Log run, the waters of Harrold's creek, a lad named JOSEPH HENRY, about five feet none or ten inches high, dark short hair, middling long sharp chin, and a tolerable fair skin; has a thespish look if examined, turned a little in his eighteenth year; any person who shall take said boy and convey him to his master, or to the nearest prison, and give his master notice, shall receive the full reward of Four Pence and a Chaw of Tobacco.

William Elston.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Ralph Morgan, for Three Hundred Pounds, and dated May 3d 1793, (there are credits or all but fifty pounds) as I am determined not to pay said bond until said Morgan complies with his contract, in consequence of which said bond was given.

Joseph Petty.

Jan. 29, 1802.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Fleming county, on Tuesday the 16th of this month, between the hours of ten and two, at the mouth of the Mud-lick Fork of Johnson in Fleming county, to establish the calls of an entry, in the name of William Lear, for four hundred acres, and one in the name of John Molby, for ten thousand, and do such things as the law requires.

Lewis Craig, John Winc.

February 4, 1802.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, about six miles from Mount Sterling, on the waters of Lulbergud,

#### A DARK BROWN MARE

about fourteen hands high, rising seven years old, no brand perceivable, a star in her forehead, a natural pacer—Likewise, one of last spring's COALT, that sucks said mare, and the colour of said mare; Mare and foal, polled and appraised to

MOSES BAKER.

October, 1801.



#### FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

#### ALSO RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE.

ANDY. MCALLA & Co.

#### JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE

At the Store of W. BAYLOR, Lexington, A quantity of RED CLOVER SEED, Warranted good.

December 22, 1801.

TO BE

RENTED.

For one,

two or

three

years,



THE PLANTATION whereon the subscriber lives at the Upper Blue Lick—there is a two story log house, and several other buildings on the premises; also about 25 acres of cleared and, part of which is meadow—a peach orchard of about 150 bearing trees—a good horse mill (forry will be leased with the house and land). The land is as good as any in the State, for a Household—The virtue of the Lick water, in removing diseases incident to the human frame, renders it highly valuable to any person who will keep tavern and a boarding house. Any person wishing to rent the above, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises—Possession will be given the first of April next.

Jan. 16, 1802.

JNO. FINLEY.

Bourbon county, ft.

Taken up by Major Samuel Curtright,

on John's fork,

#### A DARK BAY HORSE

3 years old, about 13 hands high, no brand, hind feet white, blaze face, blood before, trods naturally; appraised to 61.

August 3, 1801.

Thos. Arnold, C.B.C.

Taken up by the subscriber, living about one mile from Horine's mill, on Shawanee run, Mercer county, a bay PILLEY, about 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus B, has a small star in her forehead, appraised to 51.

August 24, 1801.

John Kelly.

#### FLOUR

For Sale.

I wish to sell

a quantity of

#### FLOUR.

TO be delivered (at Mr. Galt's rope walk, on the above Frankfort), in the months of January, February, March and April; the Flour will be of a superior quality to what is generally made in this State, as it will be manufactured at my own mill, there are several hundred barrels now at the landing. A credit will be given the purchasers until the first of July next, by giving bond with approved security—I have BOATS to ship the flour, which will be sold with it.

Thomas Lewis.

Lexington, January 29, 1802.

#### CHEAP GOODS.

Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter, Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their STORE, on Main street, LEXINGTON, An Extensive Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS' & TIN WARES, ANVILS, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.

Amongst which, we have just opened a great variety of Fine and Coarse CLOTHS and CASSIMERS,

FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS, &c. IRISH LINENS, CHINTZES & CALICOES, INDIA MUSLINS, BRITISH, PLAIN, JAGONET, TAMBORED & LAPPET ditto, SCARLET CLOAKS, WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TURKEY COTTON,

A general assortment of SADDLERY, RIPPONS, WATTS & WEST-LEY'S HYMN-BOOKS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c. IMPERIAL, HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, GREEN, SOUSCHONG, & BOHEA

COFFEE, & CHOCOLATE, LOAF SUGAR & INDIGO.

Having bought a considerable share of the present importation at Vendue, purchasers may depend on receiving greater BARGAINS than any hitherto sold in this State.

\*No credit can be given, on any conditions whatever.

Lexington, Dec. 3.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are most earnestly requested to come forward and make payment before the first day of March next, at which time he expects to start for Philadelphia—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may undoubtedly expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He also wishes to purchase a quantity of merchantable WHISKY, delivered at Frankfort, or Scott's warehouse, on the Kentucky River, for which CASH and Merchandize will be given.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

THE partnership of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their respective balances—who has lately returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, amongst which are

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a superior quality,

BEST GREEN COFFEE; CHOCOLATE & TEAS; MALAGA, TENERIFF, OLD PORT, SHERT & MADEIRAWINES.

FIRST & SECOND QUALITY FRENCH BRANDY, PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COPPERAS & MADDER.

QUEENS WARE assorted

HARD WARE & CUTLERY assorted.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick

SALT, of a superior quality two years old.

N. B. Country merchants and others may be supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

#### Wanted Immediately,

Two or Three JOURNEMEN COOPERS.

To whom good wages will be given—Also

Two or Three APPRENTICES

To the above business.

A generous price will be given in Cash for

Eight or Ten THICK STAVES.

And the payment made on the delivery. For

particulars apply at my shop, at the lower end of

Main street, Lexington.

William Dorsey.

Dec. 7, 1801.

#### FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAVED from the subscriber, on the

thirty first of October a likely

BLACK MARE, 16

upwards of sixteen hands high, well made,

and in good order, with a large Star in her

forehead, no brand known. Whoever will

deliver said mare to the subscriber in Lex-

ington, shall receive the above reward.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

Nov. 13 1801.

#### THOMAS REID,

Copper and Tin Smith,

INFORMS his friends and the public,

that he has removed his shop from oppo-

site Mr. Bradford's printing office, to the

house formerly occupied by Mr. Ch. Humphreys, next door above Mr. Wm.

Morton's, and nearly opposite Mr. Brent's

tavern, where he continues to carry on his

business as usual.

He will take two or three apprentices

to the above business.

HOG'S LARD, BUTTER & CHEESE,

Will be bought; for which CASH &

MERCHANDISE will be given, if de-

livered in quantities, in all February next,

at the Store of

MACBEAN & POYZER.

Lexington, Jan. 21, 1802.

#### JAMES MACCOUN,

Has just received from Philadelphia, a large and

well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations from Europe.

AND now opening at his Store on Main street,

nearly opposite the Market house, which will

be sold at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

Also, from his

Nail Manufactory,

A constant supply of Cut and Hammered

NAILS, of the best quality.

Lexington, January 18, 1802.

Woodford County, to wit.

November court of

Quarter Sessions, 1801.

John Christopher, Complainant,

Against

Edmund Vaguhau & } Defendants,

Wm. Warren, }

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Vaughan, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the rules of this court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State—it is ordered that the said defendant, Vaughan, do appear here, on the first Monday in March next, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso—that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and published once a day immediately after Divine service, at the door of Hillsborough meeting house, and another copy posted up at the door of the court house of this county. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1802.

Teste EDMO. SEARCY, d. c. w. c.

Bourbon county, ft.

Taken up by Benjamin Hailey, in the

name of Rebecca Galloway, (her tenant) one mile

from Paris, a dark bay HORSE, with a star in his

forehead and slip on his nose, three feet white,

branded on the near side, shoulder and buttock with

Ces; appraised to 61.

Nov. 9, 1801.

Ces; appraised to 61.

Ces; appraised to 61.

Ces; appraised to 61.

Ces; appraised to 61.

Ces; appraised to 61.

Ces; appraised to 61.

Ces; appraised to 61.

Ces; appraised to 61.

Ces; appraised to 61.

Taken up by the subscriber in Fleming county, a bay mare, a blaze in her face, the right hind foot white; no brand to be seen; with a white bell, and leather strap, tied on with a whang; a white ring round each ear, about fifteen years old, and about fourteen hands high; appraised to twenty-one dollars.

James Alexander.

October 27, 1801.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RESERVED from Cynthia, about the thir-

teenth of December,

#### JAMES CHURCH.

A soldier in the Infantry of the United States, who had been on furlough, and was arrested for debt in

Harrison county, from whence he made his escape.

He was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in Chester

county, is six feet high, fair complexion, gray eyes,

brown hair, thirty five years old, drilled in Regi-

mentals, however apparel ends said defective, and

delivers him to me, in Lexington; or secures him

in any jail within the United States, shall receive

the above reward.

Samuel Clinton,

Lexington, January 23, 1802.

#### NOTICE.

I SHALL attend on Thursday the fourth day of

March next with commissioners appointed by the

court of Clark county, on the waters of Brann-

ner's Fork of Licking, about two miles from Brann-

ner's Fork, to take possession to establish the begin-

ning corners, two trunks and a wallet, of James

Watts, 1500 acres, Daniel Morgan, two entries of

2000 acres each, John Athly's 1000 acres, and Francis

Alth, of 700 acres; entries made in the year

1780, and to do such other acts as I may think ne-

cessary and according to law.

James Ware.

11th Jan. 1802.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public in general, and

his friends in particular, that he continues to

keep

#### KEEL BOATS,

at Linsmith, in order for taking loading or car-

riers, up the Ohio, to Wheeling or Pittsburg;

and will store any loading lent for him to carry

gratis; being furnished with a good boat that he

keeps for that purpose; by the public's mail him

ble servant,

William Byers,

living at Mayville.

January 8th, 1802.

Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Fleming County,

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Alexander Stewart, v. s.

vs. Ebenezer Scroggs.

IN DEBT DUE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend

with commissioners, under a writ of Habeas

corpus, on the twentieth day of February next

ensuing, at the house of Michael Woods, sen. in

Washington county, in the State of Tennessee, be-

tween the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock

p. m. to take the deposition and examination upon

oath, of James Stewart, to be read in evidence, in

the above cause—where whose will it may concern

may likewise attend.

Ebenezer Scroggs.

January 26, 1802.

Millersburg Lead-Mine

LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 prize of 600 dollars, is 600

2 300 300

6 100 600

10 50 500

50 20 1000

100 15 1500

2079 9 & a fraction, 19000

First and last drawn ticket, 200

100 each, } 200

6000 tickets at 4 dollars each, 24,000

2,250 Prizes, 3,750 Blanks. Not two

blanks to a prize.

15 per cent to be deducted from all prizes.

The object of this Lottery is to raise

3600 dollars, in order to improve and ex-

tend the Lead Mine at Millersburg,

Bourbon county. When the immense

advantage that will result to the com-

munity by improving this mine, (in re-

taining large sums of money in our own

State) is taken into consideration, there

scarcely can remain a doubt but that the

tickets will meet with a rapid sale and

the drawing commence in April next.

WILLIAM HENRY,

THOMAS HUGHES,

DAVID FLOURNOY,



# SACRED TO THE MUSES.

BILLY MOOR.

An honest tar, and fresh from sea,  
With heart just where he thought to be,  
"Thou art a young Billy Moor;  
What cheer my lad? misfortune's gale,  
Has torn I see thy sails'd fall,  
"For thou art wreck'd and poor."

The simple boy his story true  
Told, with a blushing cheek and too;  
Then he said a sorrowful sigh,  
"But God is good my man's unkind;  
"Pake on my feelings never mind;  
"He soon will let me die!"

Jack's heart with lonely feelings yearn'd,  
More than his pulse in pocket burn'd  
And that for ever was ram'd;  
Jack said a sigh from either eye,  
"Die, me heartily," was the tale's reply,  
"If thou dost, 'I'll be damn'd!"

"Beware! I have thee fast in tow,  
"I'll fit thee straight to face the foe,  
"And cry with a loud voice 'ho, ho, ho!'  
He had him fast in the next spring tide,  
His luck's full and well supply'd  
Bore Billy Moor to sea.

When there, the boy with grateful heart  
Applauded play'd his fated part,  
And from it to flee or run;  
But of would bleed the happy day  
That he had from distress and pain  
To save Jack Moor's gun

A gentleman one day came in upon his  
nephew, who was amusing himself with  
his violin, "I am afraid CHARLES, (says  
he) you lose time, with this fiddling." "I  
endeavor, sir, to keep time," "Don't you  
rather kill time?" "No, I only beat it."

All persons are hereby cautioned against taking  
an assignment on a note of hand, given by  
me to Peter King, for the payment of ninety one  
dollars and in half, dated the 28th of November  
1821, and payable nine months after date; as I am  
determined not to pay the amount of said note, un-  
less compelled by law.

David Negley.

January 9th, 1821.

LINCOLN COUNTY, Va.

September Court of Quarter Session, 1821.  
IT being suggested to the court, that the  
real estate of Molly Myers deceased,  
when divided among her representatives,  
did not exceed the value of thirty pounds  
and it also being suggested by Gideon  
Bully, that he has purchased the interest  
of four of the representatives, and is deli-  
vered of the said estate: On the motion  
of the said Gideon Bully, it is ordered,  
that a summons issue against Lewis  
Myers, to Garrant court, as one of the  
representatives and heirs of the said Molly  
Myers; against Jacob Beam and Mary  
his wife, to Bully court, against Jacob  
Myers, Abraham Bully and Rebecca his  
wife, Michael Myers and David Myers,  
to Lincoln, as heirs of said Molly Myers,  
to appear here on the first day of the next  
February term of this court, to show  
cause why the said land should not be sold,  
and the money arising therefrom, divided  
among the different representatives.

And it being suggested to the court,  
that Jacob Gutterer and Elizabeth his  
wife, and Benjamin Myers, heirs of said  
Molly Myers, are not inhabitants of this  
state; it is ordered that a copy of this  
order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette  
for eight weeks successively, commanding  
them to appear here on the first day of  
the next February term of this court, to  
show cause why the said land should not  
be sold, and the money arising from the  
sale distributed among the different repre-  
sentatives to law.

A Copy:  
Witness:  
THOS. MONTGOMERY, D. C. L. C. & S.

Lexington, September 11th, 1821.

J. HUGHES.

HAVING removed my family to a farm in  
the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending  
to do my business in town, I think it necessary  
to inform my clients that except during the sessions  
of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit  
Court of the United States for Kentucky and the  
Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend  
at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine  
o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon,  
at which time I shall call on all who have business  
with me to attend.

Lexington, September 11th, 1821.

J. HUGHES.

FOR SALE.  
THE Property lately copied in this town, by  
Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by  
Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two story  
FRAME HOUSES.

Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars,  
large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House,  
and Three Lots belonging to the above premises.  
Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED  
LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about five  
miles from this town; the title clear of every  
kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but en-  
tirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given  
for the payment, and the whole amount will be  
received in Produce. The terms will be made known  
by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thornbury, mer-  
chants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Dan  
ville.

Danville, 9th February, 1821.

Whereas my wife Sarah Pavey, has  
left my bed and board without just cause;—this is  
to forewarn all persons from dealing with her, or  
crediting her on my account; as I will pay no debts  
of her contracting after this date. Jan. 28, 1822.

Samuel Pavey.

# GREAT BARGAINS.

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for  
a greater part, *Extensive Credit* will  
be given, in annual payments, the pur-  
chaser giving good bond and security;  
The following PROPERTY I will sell,  
from this day forward, (to wit):

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the  
Lots of ground they are on, in  
Paris;—they begin at the Main Corner  
facing the Court house, and run-  
ning parallel with the public ground one  
hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame build-  
ing, in which there is a large well finished  
store house and counting room, both  
large fire places of brick; the other part  
well calculated for a tavern, six well fin-  
ished rooms plastered, and four large fire  
places; another room, thirty-six feet by  
twenty, and two fire places, and within  
five feet of the back room door, a brick  
lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining—  
The balance of the building of brick,  
two stories high; with four houses, twenty  
feet square, rented out to different fa-  
milies; convenient to those are two small  
kitchens—there is a stable and small gar-  
den for the use of the large building. I  
have also nine acres of out lots in ex-  
cellent order for cultivation—Those build-  
ings were first valued by a number of  
workmen at eight thousand dollars; and  
several useful additions have been made  
to them since—I will now give them ex-  
tremely low, and give them clear of all  
incumbrance.

Another property I have in Mason  
county, one mile and three quarters from  
Limestone—two valuable overhauled mills,  
in 18th grade for manufacturing flour,  
as any in the state, and are now repair-  
ing, and almost done, so as to start in com-  
plete order when the season for grinding  
commences, with the best Burr and Alle-  
ghany stones, rolling screens &c.—Those  
mills in the season for grinding, can make  
fourty barrels of flour every day that they  
are worked; and any person inclining to  
purchase, can be informed, that the quali-  
ty of the flour is superior to any that  
has been baked from Limestone. With  
those I will sell a valuable negro man,  
a good miller; the plantation of 140 acres,  
100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in  
the state, a fine clover and blue grass pa-  
chure and meadow, a small dwelling house  
and farm, with other out houses, cherry  
and peach orchard—the title indisputable;  
and I will give it clear of all incum-  
brance. For this property I have in two  
years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Ma-  
son county, fourteen miles from Washing-  
ton, North West of the Ohio river, with  
a very promising salt lick, supposed to  
have salt water, a small trial has been  
made, and some salt made by a Mr. Sher-  
ry.

I have also two small plantations in  
Bourbon, that I will sell—they are most-  
ly first rate land.

I have patents for lands near Middletown  
court house, of the first quality;  
eight thousand acres, the half of which  
I will sell at one third its value; the pur-  
chaser may have his choice; patented 17  
years ago; entries very special.

Also the half of 600 acres of first qual-  
ity, three miles from Fleming court  
house; old patents and special entries—  
on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale,  
adjoining lower Mackee's tract, level,  
but of inferior quality—for this I will  
take good horses at 65 per acre; the title  
undoubted.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on  
Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never  
failing spring on it; a part rich land,  
and a part indifferent, within six miles of  
Mann's lick; this has excellent range  
and timber—for this I will take good  
salt at 125 per acre, if cash 95 per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres,  
patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles  
from the Crab orchard—this I will take  
35 per acre for in cash, or 45 6d in horses.

If it will be an accommodation to those  
who may incline to purchase the mills,  
I will give in an excellent house woman,  
now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good flock of hogs  
cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in  
all, or any of the foregoing property, that  
any person inclinable to purchase, may  
be well accommodated. The mills I will  
deliver up the tenth of March next, or  
if sooner required, on a little more ad-  
vance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise, Negroes,  
and Horses, will be taken by instalments,  
as will best suit the purchaser.

Application to be on John Edwards,  
jun. in Bourbon, or to Mr. David S. Bro-  
drick, in Washington, or Mr. Enoch  
Smith, near Montgomery court house, or  
James Brown eq. in Lexington, for in-  
formation and contracts with respect to

the property, or to the subscriber, either  
in Bourbon or Washington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to pur-  
chase, shall have on the lowest terms, as  
I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to  
be delivered before the 15th of March  
next. And,

I have also one other plantation for  
sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared,  
and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will  
furnish with wheat at call price, and will,  
if employed, engage to clear them in the  
sales of flour &c. this season, 2500 or  
3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Sen.

14th September, 1821.

FOR SALE,

TWO STILL & A BOILER,

Made of Copper, of superior quality. The  
terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and like-  
ly young horses taken in payment. For further par-  
ticulars application may be made to the person of  
this Paper.

November 4, 1821.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plan-  
tation in Shelby county in December last  
a BAY MARE, fifteen hands high, well  
made, six years old last spring, has four  
white feet, a blaze in her face, paces trot  
and canters, branded W W on the near  
shoulder and but took, was with foal,  
when she went away—Also, a BROWN  
HORSE, with a bob-tail, fourteen hands  
high, well made, seven or eight years old,  
trots and gallops, I do not recollect where  
the horse was branded or not—  
Whoever will deliver said mare and horse  
to DOB. W. Warfield in Fayette county,  
or to me in Shelby county, shall receive  
twenty dollars for each.

JOHN POPE.

Nov. 1821.

Trotter & Son,

HAVE just received, and now open-  
ing for sale, at their Store, in Lex-  
ington, a complete assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Well suited to the present and approach-  
ing seasons, consisting of Dry Goods  
Groceries, Queens and Glass Ware, Bar-  
iron, Steel, Imported Castings, Nails,  
Window-Glass, Bolted-Cloths, suited  
for Merchant or Country Work—like-  
wise a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of  
which will be sold at their usual low prices  
for Cash.

Lexington, April 20, 1821.

LOST

THE subscriber, on the first or second day of  
this month, a BOND on James Earl  
made to William Todd, of 1000 dollars, with  
several other Papers—said bond has been several  
times endorsed from one to another. Any person  
delivering said bond and other papers to me, shall  
have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Thomas Todd Sr.

Fayette, Creek Run, near Morris's T. mill, November 4th, 1821.

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD,

WITH a small flock and materials  
for carrying it on; with about  
thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres  
cleared, lying in Woodcock county, ten  
miles from the court house, eighteen from  
Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter  
from the Kentucky river, within half  
a mile of Froman's iron works, grist-mill  
and saw-mill; there is a good wagon  
road from thence to the river; there is  
eight vats, lime &c. with a good mill-  
house, two good cabins, and a never  
failing spring, with a fall of about 20  
feet; the situation for convenience of  
water, and bark, is superior to any I  
have seen in the state, those inclining to  
purchase will please apply to me on the  
premises, or to David or Thomas Reid,  
Lexington.

WILLIAM REID.

DAVID REID,

SADDLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has  
removed his shop from the corner of Main and  
Cross streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. P.  
Pew, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where  
he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as  
usual, he flatters himself from his unremitting at-  
tention to business, and the opportunity he has had  
for acquiring a general knowledge of it, till to hold  
his share of the public esteem.

Washington, Feb. 16th. 1820.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. D. R.

WILLIAM VOORHIES & Co.

SADDLERS, & CAP & HARNESS

MAKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the  
public generally, that they have commenced  
business in Mr. William Todd's brick house, on short  
street, near the Presbyterian meeting house, Lexing-  
ton, where they will be happy to receive orders for  
any thing in the above lines, which shall be punctually  
attended to. They hope from their attention to busi-  
ness and moderate charges, to merit a part of the  
public favor.

Jan. 14, 1822.

# NOTICE.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

SIGN OF THE BUFFALO.

On Main Street, in Lexington, opposite the Public  
square.

PROPOSALS.

For carrying the Mails of the United States, on the  
following day, will be received at the General  
Post Office, in Washington City, until the 30th day of  
January next inclusive.

IN KENTUCKY.

From Orville, T. by Powell's valley, T. Rich-  
mond and Jefferson C. H. to Lexington once a week  
—Leave Orville every Friday, at 2 P. M. arrive  
at Richmond the next Monday by noon, and at Lex-  
ington by 6 P. M. —Leave Lexington every  
Tuesday by 6 A. M. arrive at Richmond by noon, and  
Orville, T. the next Friday by 10 A. M.

NOTES.

Note 1. The postmaster General may expedite  
the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure  
at any time during the continuance of the contract,  
he providing facilities for the same, and compensation  
for any extra expenses that may be occasioned there-  
by.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening  
and closing the mail at all offices where no particu-  
lar instructions are specified.

Note 3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoid-  
able as accident or exception) in carrying after the time  
prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall for-  
feit one dollar; and if he carries contrary to the dis-  
cretion of any superior official, whereby the mail is  
delayed for more than one hour, he shall forfeit one  
dollar for each hour of delay.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be  
carried in the mails, and persons making proposals  
shall be bound to carry newspapers other than their own  
in the mails for his own establishment, he must insert  
in his proposals, for what item he will carry, that  
enlistment and for what item without that enlistment.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals, de-  
clare an alteration of the times of arrival and departure  
above specified, he must state in his proposals  
the alteration desired, and the difference they will  
make in the term of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are defined to  
fix their prices by the year; those who contract will  
receive their pay quarterly, in the month of August,  
November, February and May, one month after the  
expiration of each quarter.

Note 7. The contracts of the above routes are to  
be in operation on the first day of April next, and to  
continue in force for one year from that time, ex-  
cepting alterations as have a particular note respect-  
ing the continuance of a contract.

GIDEON CHANGER.

Post-Master General.

General Post Office,

Washington City,

Dec. 7, 1820.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District.

Robert B. Morton, complainant,

Against

William Wood, Elizabeth Fox,

Mary Fox, Arthur Fox, and

Matilda Fox, heirs and repre-  
sentatives of Arthur Fox de-  
ceased,

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the  
court, that the defendant William Wood, was not having  
inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having  
entered his appearance agreeably to law, and the  
rules of this court—on the motion of the complain-  
ant, by leave of the court, it is ordered, that he  
appear here on the third day of the next court,  
and answer the complainant's bill—and that a copy  
of this order be published for two months successively  
in the Kentucky Gazette; and another posted at the  
door of the court house of Madison county; and that  
this order be published from time to time, immediately  
after Divine service, at the door of the Baptist meeting  
house in Washington.

(A copy) Test Francis Taylor, C. W. D. C.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND

FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Mad-  
ison county

400 in ditto, waters of Otter creek.

5000 on the Ohio river, opposite Lit-  
tle Miami river.

420 on Seven's Valley creek.

Good titles will be made to purchasers.  
For terms apply to the subscriber in Mad-  
ison county, on Otter creek.

JOHN HALLEY.

Sept. 22, 1821.

FOR SALE.

53 A Tract of LAND.

OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from  
the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will  
be sold, either on divided into smaller tracts, to  
suit the purchaser. The terms will be low for  
CASH and TOBACCO—Apply to  
Geo. Poyser.

Lexington, Jan. 17th 1821.

will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

In town, referring a final piece in front of Mr.  
Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allow-  
ance to any one who would rent for a term of  
years, for repairs and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to start to  
Baltimore on the first of March, will be particu-  
larly anxious to pay off his customers, to come for-  
ward and pay off their respective balances—  
shall dispense with the custom of threatening with  
suits, knowing all that is necessary, is to give them  
notice of his departure.

Walker Baylor.

Lexington, January 9th, 1822.